

B O C A G I A N A

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THE SARCOPHAGIDAE (DIPTERA) OF MADEIRA, WITH THE DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF *DISCACHAETA* ENDERLEIN

By Thomas Pape *

With 2 figures

RESUMO. Neste trabalho são revistos os Sarcophagidae conhecidos da Madeira. *Sarcophaga aequipalpis* Thomson, 1868 SYN. N. de *Bercaea cruentata* (Meigen, 1826) é estabelecido e *Discachaeta kunonis* SP. N. é descrita.

ABSTRACT. The Sarcophagidae known from Madeira are reviewed. *Sarcophaga aequipalpis* Thomson, 1868, SYN. N. of *Bercaea cruentata* (Meigen, 1826) is established, and *Discachaeta kunonis* SP. N. is described.

The first attempt of a complete list of Madeiran Diptera is that of Osten-Sacken (1884), who compiled all records then available. Two species of Sarcophagidae are listed: *Sarcophaga aequipalpis* Thomson, 1868 and *Cynomyia madeirensis* Schiner, 1868. I have examined the holotype of *S. aequipalpis*, which is intact and in good condition (deposited in the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm), and it turned out to be a female of *Bercaea cruentata* (Meigen, 1826), SYN. N.

Cynomyia madeirensis was transferred to *Sarcophaga* Meigen by Bezzi & Stein (1907), and Enderlein (1928) made it the type-species of *Liosarcophaga* Enderlein (treated as subgenus of *Parasarcophaga* Johnston & Tieg, 1921 by Rohdendorf (1937)).

Tiensuu (1938) lists *Sarcophaga haemorrhoidalis* Fallén, 1817 sensu Meigen, 1826 (= *Bercaea cruentata*) and *Sarcophaga ferculata* Pandellé, 1896 (= *Parasarcophaga argyrostoma* (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830)), and Frey

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(1945, 1949) adds *Parasarcophaga crassipalpis* (Macquart, 1878). Of these four species only *Parasarcophaga madeirensis* is endemic while the remaining three are cosmopolitans, probably introduced to Madeira by man.

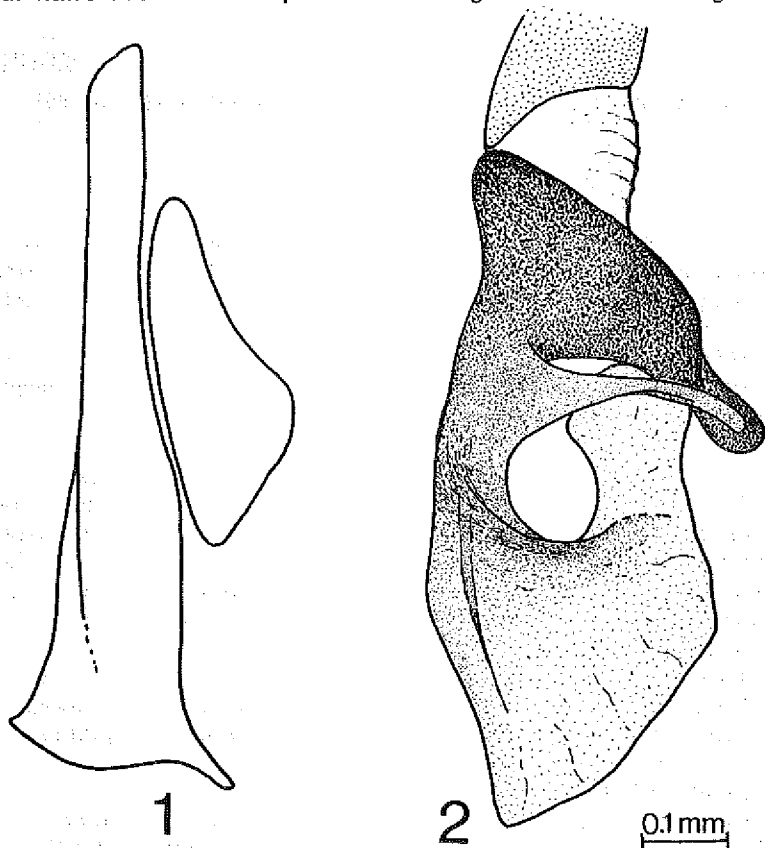
Below a new endemic species of Sarcophagidae belonging to the genus *Discachaeta* Enderlein is described.

***Discachaeta kunonis* sp. n.**

Figs. 1-2

E t y m o l o g y : Named after my father in acknowledgement of his assistance during my collecting in Madeira.

D i a g n o s i s : First antennal segment raised above lunula. White occipital hairs restricted to prestomal bridge and lateral margins of occi-



Figs. 1-2. — *Discachaeta kunonis* ♂. 1: cerci and surstyli, lateral view, 2: Aedeagus, lateral view.

pital foramen. Proanepisternum with 4-8 hairs. Prescutellar acr weak, 3 post dc, and abdominal T3 with a pair of median marginals.

Description:

♂. Head. Narrowest part of frons 0.25x head width. First antennomere slightly raised above the lunule, third antennomere 1.5x as long as second. Parafacial setae strong and bristly. White hairs of occiput restricted to prestomal bridge and lateral margins of occipital foramen. Proanepisternum (propleuron) with a few hairs in dorsal half.

Thorax. Acrostichal bristles not differentiated, but prescutellar acr very slightly stronger than adjacent setae; dorsocentral bristles 2-3+3; scutellum with 3 pairs of lateral bristles and 1 pair of apicals.

Legs. Mid femur with a row of av bristles, with a few bristly pv setae, and without a distal pv comb. Hind femur with a row of av bristles but without pv bristles. Hind tibia without long hairs on pv and p face.

Abdomen. T3 with a pair of median marginal bristles. Arms of ST5 with strong bristles at inner margin.

Terminalia. Protandrial sclerite brown, unpollinose, with marginal bristles. Epandrium black, thinly pollinose. Cerci slightly extended at apicodorsal margin, but without any dorsal excavation. Aedeagus with very large and membranous juxta which covers the styli.

Length 7.6 mm.

♀. Like the male in general appearance. Narrowest part of frons 0.33x head width. Fronto-orbital plate with 2 proclinate orbital bristles. Mid femoral organ situated in distal half, with a few cross striations. Abdominal T6 entire and evenly arched. Without marginal bristles in dorsal (median) part.

Length 6.2 mm.

Type material: Holotype ♂, MADEIRA: Machico, Facho, on dry grassland, 8.-19.xii.1984, T. Pape leg. Paratype ♀, data as holotype (caught in copula). Holotype and paratype are deposited in Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen.

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BOCAGIANA

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NOTES ON TWO MADEIRA PLANTS

By N. C. H. KRAUSS ¹

The composite plant «Abundância» (*Eupatorium adenophorum* Spreng.) has been known in Madeira for many years. On July 24, 1962 I collected a second species of *Eupatorium*, *E. riparium* Schultz-Bip., confirmed by the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, England. This was growing in association with *E. adenophorum* in a damp area along a path near Monte. Both these species of *Eupatorium* are native to Mexico. I have seen *E. riparium* growing along a small stream in a ravine at the Desierto de los Leones, Distrito Federal, in the hills above Mexico City. Both species are pests in grazing land in Hawaii.

On November 7, 1960 I collected specimens of *Ulex minor* Roth (determined by Royal Botanic Garden, Kew) in the grassy hills above Ribeiro Frio. Since then I have seen it also at Encumeada and Santo da Serra. *Ulex europaeus* L. has been known in Madeira for a long time, but I have not seen any records of *U. minor*.

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